



WEEKLY BULLETIN ISSUED BY THE PEOPLE'S FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF OMAN  
INFORMATION COMMITTEE P.O. BOX 5037, ADEN, P.D.R.Y. (SOUTHERN YEMEN)

'The armed struggle, which is fought against imperialism in the colonial and neocolonial exploited countries is today the most important contribution to the liberation of man from social and economic oppression. It is a struggle which turns towards the cause of oppression and misery and not different expressions'

(from a leaflet distributed by Emmaus Faysinge).

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EditorialBritain and the Planted Mines

It is historically known that Britain has never ever abandoned any one of its colonies without leaving behind in it timed mines that will explode one after another and drown the former colonies in devastating conflicts. It is well known, too, that Britain has always created in those colonies puppets which completely depend on the backing of the English for their survival.

As for our case in Oman, the traces of such a British policy are manifestly clear. Britain <sup>had</sup> destroyed the Omani fleet in Zingbar, the foundation of the Omani power and marine economy, and destroyed and partitioned the Omani state, captured its land, imposed political and economic siege on Oman so as to keep it frozen in its medieval form. Britain never hesitated to use any available means of oppression to terrorise and intimidate our Omani people, and to crush down their recurrent uprisings, (Assayeb, 1912 - 1920), the Green Mount Revolution, 55-59. Furthermore, since the armed revolution in June, 1965, she has been launching devastating war against our people, and it is Britain which is held responsible for the worst disaster that befell Oman; namely, the Iranian invasion of Oman which was conducted upon English advice and by its backing. It is the English who are waging an aggressive war against our Omani people, and it is they who opened Oman for American bases and influence.

Today, as the British government announces her intention to withdraw from Masierah and Salalah by the end of March, 1977, such a declaration hides behind it the British known cunningness and treacherous of the old empire. One does not need much intelligence to discover that this declaration is but a British manoeuvre and a plot aimed at misleading the Omani people, in the first place, and the British people and the world public opinion.

It is unquestionable that the puppet regime in Mascut is suffering from suffocating political isolation. It is looked upon with caution and suspicion even among Arab reactionary circles, and it is not given equal treatment.

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Even Arab reactionary countries view Mascut regime as an Iranian-British mine planted on the Arab land. Though they do not conceal their affection for Britain, America and Iran, they look at the British flagrant presence in Oman as an unlogical fact in the last quarter of the twentieth century, and source of condemnation of their regimes which they try to show as independent, rather than satellite.

The sultanate is known throughout Arab circles as an investigator for Iran and Britain. Therefore, caution prevails in her relations with other Arab countries, particularly, the Gulf countries. The incident of the "Arab Gulf News Agency" is a vivid example. Hence came the cunning step which signified that Firstly, Britain's continued maintenance of the situation in Mascut politically, and economically is evident, because she does not depend on the British symbolic bases only, but also on the thousands of English military and advisers who control the situation and exploit Oman's potentials for the interest of Britain and British monopolies, even though they are fixing to their caps the (two daggers) emblem.

Secondly, the declaration stressed the continuation of the other bilateral military agreements which allow thousands of officers to be employed under the guise of "loan", and allow the recall of British forces at any moment.

Thirdly, Qaboos' intentions will be utilizing this declaration to show the regime as having got rid of the last forms of foreign dominance. Nor will we be surprised if Iran announces her withdrawal and then place Omani officers on the gates of the Iranian bases in order to take propaganda pictures. This, however, does not change anything of the essence of the matter.

The subjection of the puppet regime in Mascut to Britain and Iran is a consequent of the structure of this regime, which from its very foundation does not depend for its sustaining on people's support and potentials, but on a wide network of foreign military, political and economic support and disgraceful agreements which secure the protection of the regime from the people with foreigners' weapons.

# Front Spokesman Defines Britain's Alleged Withdrawal

A press release has been released by P.F.L.O. Spokesman in reply to Britain's declaration of withdrawal from Masierah and Salalah.

Britain has today admitted her military presence in Oman in "Salalah" and "Masierah" bases, from which her forces have been and are aggressively campaigning against our heroic Omani revolution led by P.F.L.O.. Britain has also announced that she intends to withdraw from these aforementioned bases in 1977 after handing them over to Qaboos puppet regime. Britain also announced that this withdrawal will not affect British pilots; they will remain in service with the sultanic so-called airforce. In view of this alleged and false announcement, P.F.L.O. wishes to clarify the following facts:

1. Britain maintains land, sea and airforce not only in these two bases, but also in other areas of Oman. British forces - infantry, airforce and navy are spreading among the sultanic so-called armed forces under the "loan" guise. The whole command of the sultan's land forces, airforce and navy come under British officers.
2. Britain has transferred parts of her fighter bombers to Qaboos so-called airforce. Only the two Omani daggers, the Sultanate's emblem, are printed on their wings, while in fact they belong to the British airforce and commanded by B.R.A.F.
3. Britain has made no mention of the political and military agreements she had concluded with her puppets in Mascut according to which she is given the right to utilize the Omani soil and dominate our country's politics. Nor did she mention anything about her intention to abrogate these agreements the cancellation of which our Omani people are strongly demanding.
4. By making this announcement, Britain tries to confuse the Omani people's demands that all foreign forces should be withdrawn from all territories of Oman. In the same way, she tries to maintain her military and political presence under the guise of so-called Sultanate of Oman

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Therefore, P.F.L.O. draws the attention of Arab and world public opinion to be wary of this British plot against our people. The P.F.L.O. will struggle against all forms of British presence in Oman till complete withdrawal of the British forces from Oman and abrogation of all political and military agreements which were concluded between her and the puppet regime in Mascut.

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Puppet Qais Azzawawi, Qaboos' foreign minister said in a press statement published by Iranian newspapers this week that Qaboos had repeatedly emphasised that the Iranian forces in the Sultanate were there at the request of the Sultanate and the desire of the people of Oman. He wondered why should such a question be raised to Qaboos' regime when it is not directed to Aden Government where there are also foreign forces as he alleges. It is true, there are Iranian forces in Oman: at Qaboos' own request, for Qaboos had said that he would seek the help of the devil in order to crush the revolution. But that the forces are in Oman at the request of the people of Oman, we do not know which people he was referring to. If he had meant the Omani people, then these people are still opposing the Iranian presence in Oman.

The Qaboos' regime foreign minister demands that questions be raised over what he alleged to be foreign presence in Aden. We can't understand why he compares the situation in Oman with that in Democratic Yemen, where the people have already obtained their real independence and are now building the foundations of the unified democratic Yemen.

Azzawi also asserts that the Iranian forces are those of a Muslim, neighbour and friendly country. By saying this, he is trying to convince Arab and world public world of the legitimacy of the Iranian presence in Oman and the presence of the British and American bases on plea of Islam.

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### News of the Puprets

Qaboos is in Britain for an undeclared visit. The nature of the visit was not declared by officials either. The visit coincided with the 7th. anniversary of Qaboos' assumption of power replacing his father, Saeed Bin Taimoor on 23/7/70. It also comes only a few days after the British commander Bearkens announced that Britain's withdrawal from the Gulf will be a disaster. Though he<sup>is</sup> accustomed to visiting Britain and Europe on days like these every year for recreation, it is believed that he will be seeking to negotiate Britain's continued military and political assistance to him, particularly, as he is coming under pressure from some Arab countries to ask for Britain's withdrawal from Oman, which the Shah is opposed on the pretext that this subject cannot be discussed unless Qaboos wants so. Naturally, Qaboos does not want these forces to be withdrawn, because, as Bearkens said, "without foreign forces, the regime in Mascut cannot last".

Qaboos will also avail himself of the chance of his being in Britain to offer his gratitude to the Queen.

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### U.S. Senator Lee Shefain: Arms Sale Programme to Iran is a Catastrophe to U.S. Administration

Criticisms are mounting in the Senate and the House of Representative on the U.S. policy in the Gulf, particularly concerning the vast armaments to Iran. Among these are Senator Edward Kennedy, Senator James Abu Reza and Senator Lee Shefain. Their criticism is concentrated on fear that the Iranian military power might come out of control because of the Shah's ambitions, and that, as a result armed clash will be likely between Iran and Saudi Arabia, both America's friends, and threaten oil supplies to Europe, America and Japan, and cause huge losses to U.S. monopolies in one of the world's most vital areas to U.S. imperialism.

Lee Shefain has declared that ( arms sales to Iran is a catastrophe to U.S. administration). He added that

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in one case army and airforce had tried to speed Iran's purchasing of a computers, while the navy opposed the deal. A report mentioned that arms sales to Iran have cost nearly ten thousand million dollars over the past few years.

No doubt, the Iranian immense arms build-up programme requires tens of thousands of American military experts to be employed, and, thus, the arms deals recently concluded with Iran and Saudi Arabia requires not less than 120 thousand military experts to man these arms. The employment of these military experts from the U.S. three forces has led to a shortage of manpower in the U.S. armed forces, particularly in helicopter.

Furthermore, Iran's pressing request for U.S. most sophisticated weapons in large quantities has caused a shortage in the strategic stockpiles of these arms, particularly in airforce, in which Iran contributes to develop certain weapons like the "Tom Cat".

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#### Military Communique No. 27/76

On 30/6/76 at evening, a group of the People's Liberation Army forces in the eastern territory clashed with a helicopter of the colonial reactionary enemy north of the eastern territory. Our hero revolutionaries hit the aircraft, forcing it to land on the west <sup>coast</sup> of Marbet. The immediately, the enemy was seen evacuating its casualties to Salalah. The enemy sources admitted that the aircraft's crew were hit. Our revolutionaries returned safely to their bases.

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Qaboos Forces' Commander: Britain's withdrawal  
From Oman will be disaster

Recent declarations by British commander in Oman Colonel Kenneth Bearkens to the London Times are characterised with realism. For it has long been clear to all observers that the existence of the Sultan's regime is only founded on foreign military presence in the country.

Colonel Bearkens was quite clear when he said that Britain's withdrawal from Oman means disaster, and it would be hard for the country to run its own affairs as the army will have been disintegrated. The Times special correspondent mentioned that Bearkens considers British presence in Oman profitable to Britain for two reasons:.

1. The sultan Qaboos compensates the British government generously for the contingent of officers.

2. Britain's influence guarantees appropriate conditions for British companies.

The general stresses that service in Oman is highly beneficial as it provides an area for training the officers. To him it is the only place in the world where they can fight using all kinds of arms.

When Omani revolutionaries incessantly demand that Omanis be left to solve their own problems without foreign intervention, they are aware, like others do, that when foreign forces will be compelled to leave Oman, the Sultan's decayed regime will not be able to resist long.

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#### Spotlight on Qaboos' British-Made Military Establishment

Britain's dominance is stubborn and Complete  
Jordanian Generous Aid

Publicity for Army Takes on Form of Advertisement

Privileges for Mercenaries while Omanis Live in Deprivation

It had been inevitable for Britain, as she was keeing to stabilise the Qaboosi regime, which it made six years ago, to provide him with means of guaranteeing the realisation

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of this aim. Consequently, Britain, working through her experts and advisers in Masout, created a military establishment capable of defending this regime and guaranteeing its continuation for a longer period of time. To complete the aspects and faces of the construction of this establishment, Britain employed the experiences and potentialities of his old agent, the Jordanian regime. King Husein used all his repressive possibilities and experiences for this end, and British and Jordanian experts followed the meanest methods in order to create this establishment.

In fact, the British attach to this military establishment more hopes than merely protecting their puppet throne. They are looking forward to see it play an outstanding role on the side of the Iranian forces, particularly if imperialism manages to present its pact project of the Gulf Security. British are shared in these aspirations by their allied Iranians.

Following are some facts on the situation of the Qaboos military establishment. How it was formed: What methods were used to reinforce its capabilities.?

Number of Troops: Number of troops has reached nearly thirty thousand multi-racial soldiers and officers.

Commands: The army commands are mainly composed of English officers who are directly appointed by the British Government. They are stationed in Beit Alfalag near the capital and in centres scattered in other areas. There are also Pakistanis, Jordanians and Omani officers. But the Omanis are prohibited to occupy important posts on grounds that they do not have the required military qualifications.

#### Methods Followed in Recruiting

Programmes are arranged for intermediate school boys to visit army camps. They are given lectures during the visits with a view to persuading them to join the army. The lecturer highlights the good aspects of the army and its role in defending the homeland and the people.

2. Regular visits are arranged for these students to tour colonial warships and navies which visit the country from time to time.

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3. Military committees are forced to move into the countryside, particularly the hinterland of Oman ( Rustag, Fizwa, Behla, Addhahirah and other territories). Their assignment is to make publicity for the army and highlight its good aspects, and the heroism and manliness of its soldiers, in addition to <sup>the</sup> high salary they receive. These committees begin to urge the citizens to send their sons to the army and abandon the land and agriculture because it is not profitable for them.

4. In other areas like Ga'alan, the British command sends patrol units with loudspeakers from army position in Beni Bu Ali town to Beni Bahassan, Alwafi, Alkamel and Ga'alan littoral areas, and, using advertising methods, urge the citizens to join the army.

5. Mass Media (Press, television and radio) publicise all army activities by showing films on trainings, manoeuvres as well as military parades and display of arms used by the army.

6. Intermediate and Primary School boys are given military lessons and advice encouraging them to leave school and join the army.

7. Puppet Qaboos himself plays publicity role; he tours schools with attractive military uniform.

8. Students find difficulties in joining jobs of their choice after completing their school, because the regime makes it sure that the students should join the army as an alternative to their choice.

9. Externally, the British command has opened Oman's doors for mercenaries from everywhere by making advertisements in American and European colonial newspapers, in offering the mercenaries huge material privileges.

#### Results:

1. Although the size of the army has considerably increased, (having gone up by 300% more than in 1970), the results were not as the British command had been expecting.

2. The majority of recruits were young whose average age did not exceed 12 years.

3. The number of mercenaries serving with the army has increased, particularly British, Baluchis, Pakistanis and Asians who had been expelled from Uganda.

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4. Several Pakistani old or retired officers in the Pakistani army have joined the Qaboos army.

#### Training:

Training is principally undertaken by British and Jordanian officers, and then by Pakistanis.

1. The mercenary treats the recruit badly and adopts humiliating methods against him so as to terrorise him and make him follow blindly military discipline.
2. Since the soldier is too young ( not exceeding 12 years) he cannot react against this trainer, and, subsequently , he has only to surrender and obey blindly, otherwise he will be tortured.

#### Present Situation in the Army

1. Similarity and harmony are lacking among commands
2. Discrimination between Omanis and non-Omanis is clearly practised, either in daily treatment, in material privileges or in promotions.
3. Corruption, alcohols and opium have formidably spread not only among soldiers, but officers too.
4. Many Omani soldiers do not bear allegiance whatsoever to the army. Nor do they respect their commands. They feel that their presence in the army is only for the sake of obtaining a source of living.

#### Cases of Discrimination:

1. Except in rare cases, promotions are banned to old elements in the army, depending on the extent of allegiance such elements bear to the British command.
2. Recently, a 15% increase in army personnel salaries was announced. In fact, the increase had been approved in the following way:  
15% for British and other mercenaries.  
10% for Omanis. This led the Omani officers and soldiers to cause disturbances within the army and stage a strike to protest against this discrimination. So the puppet authority was forced to equalise all by making a 15% increase.
3. Promotions are subjected to army investigation. Therefore, a promotion of any Omani is not approved before the intelligence passes on his file which contains a full account

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of his practices and behaviour. And the degree of his allegiance to his British master and puppet Qaboos.

4. Priority in promotion is given after foreign elements to young Omanis, particularly those who joined the army during the days of Qaboos era. Old soldiers are always under threat of dismissal., and there is a tendency to get rid of them as many have been eliminated.
5. Leading responsibilities in vital fields are not given to Omani officers, for fear that they will be conscious and turn against the puppet regime.
6. Intelligence organs chase and probe movements of Omani officers.
7. Leadership of intelligence organs is assigned to British and Jordanian officers who supervise arrests and carry out investigation of detainees, both military and civilians, in a barbaric manner.
8. Drinks and drug addiction has spread, particularly among Omani youths. A recruit is whispered to in his ear that (taking drinks and drugs is one of the most distinguished characters of the advanced people, who cope with the country's development led by Qaboos.
9. There is considerable discontent among Omanis in the army; they continuously complain that (this army is for foreigners; rather than the army of the citizens of Oman.)
9. Some old elements abscond because of inconveniences and maltreatment against them.

#### Contradictions between Commands and Personnel in this Institution.

Firstly, contradictions exist among British officers themselves, and between officers who had served with the former puppet army and those who got into contract with Qaboos. Secondly, contradiction exists between British and Jordanians on one hand, and Pakistanis and others on the other hand. Thirdly, contradiction exists between Omani officers (both old and new) on one hand, and Pakistanis, British and Jordanians on the other. This contradiction takes on a serious type with British and Jordanians.

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Fourth, British and Jordanian officers stir contradictions between Omani young and old officers.

Fifth, the British stir tribal and regional disputes among Omani soldiers and officers, by describing a person as being brave because he belongs to a certain tribe or territory, and so on. Furthermore, the British are keen even to make promotions assume a tribal or regional type. The provocation of such disputes guarantee the presence of the British and the survival of their puppet Qaboos, and the continuation of the British colonialism and Iranian occupation. Such is the condition of the military institution which British officers and experts set up to protect their puppet regime. Britain and her allied U.S. want to use this institution as a cane/along with which the Iranian long and thick cane to threaten the rulers of the Arabian Gulf and strengthen their hegemony in this area.

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#### Donations for P.F.I.O.

The Central Information Committee has received donations from Omani Revolution support committees and from Arab and Iranian students in Europe and United States, in support of our people's struggle. Hereunder is a list of the donations:

US\$	Donors	Date
223	Revolution Support Committee and Iranian Student in Texas, USA	1/2/76
247	Arab Students Organisation, Portland, Oregon, USA	10/2/76
72	Arab Students Organisation, North Colorado University, USA	15/3/76
245	Revolution Supporters in Eugene	
	USA	18/3/76
200	Arab Community in USA	9/4/76
150	Arab Community in USA	"
200		"
300	Iranian Students in USA	"
500	" " "	"
200	The Anti-Imperialist Committee, USA	"
500	The Arab Student Organisation, Corvallis Branch, USA	"

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500	Revolution Supporters in Santa Barbara, 11/6/76	
	USA	
500	Revolution Supporters in Bond	
	Colorado, USA	30/4/76
1000	Revolution in USA	18/6/76
583.43	Arab Community -Detroit- Michigan, USA	18/5/76
45	Arab Students Organisation, USA	3/5/76
500	" " " in Santa	
	Barbara, U.S.A.	28/6/76
122	" " " "	" "
200	The Persial Library in Standford USA	" "
962	From brother F.H. in Washngto City, USA	1/6/ 76
6000	The Administrative Body of the Iranian	
	Students' Confederation, Frankfort,	
	West Germany	

13,749/43

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Donations for Medical Campaign

<u>US\$</u>	<u>Donors</u>
7927	From Imacus Organisation
48	The Irani an Students' Organisation,
	Montreal, Canada
8011	Total

Donors£

650 Kuwaiti Students' National Union - U.K. branch

50 were collected during the celebration of the 11th anniversary of the revolution as donations to the medical campaign under supervision of the Gulf Committee.

WORTH OF OTHER LETTERS FROM OTHER PUBLISHED BY BROG IN DENMARK.

Item: X-ray Dept. for the Omari Red Crescent. complete X-ray dept. and Hospital equipment for a total value of US \$ 18,000 are now in operation in the Hospital Fatma Chenane hospital. Payment arranged by Imacus Fysinge, Imacus, Stockholm and Emmaus, Denmark. The hospital also has now received the electrical generator sent by Imacus Denmark and Imacus Fysinge.

Item: Aurora Swedish publishers together with Imacus Fysinge has obtained the rights to publish Fred Hallidys' book " Arabia Without Guitars" in Sweden. Two Danish publishers are also working on a Danish edition of this book.

Item: BROG's Information Center in Copenhagen offer the following books in Danish:

Documents from the struggle 1965-71.

Dhofar - England's Colonial War in the Gulf in Danish.

ETIO 2nd Congress 1974 Documents in Danish.

IFMOC's National Programme in Danish by the Middle East Groupe, IF

Political prisoners in the Oil states: Oman, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Iran in

Iran's Build up in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf in Danish.



Scututthaurah. 10/7/76

P.F.L.O. Participates in Baghdad Arab  
Popular Conference

A delegation from P.F.L.O. participated in the Arab Popular Conference held in Baghdad in the period from June 26 to June 29, 1976, to support the Lebanese national movement and the Palestinian revolution. Present at the conference were also delegations representing Arab mass and political parties and organisations from all Arab countries. The conference was held under slogan: to support the Palestinian resistance and Lebanese national movement, and confront imperialist plots of defeat solutions.

The front's delegation played a positive role during the conference to enable it to come out with positive resolutions in support of Arab national struggle.

Highlights of the conference included meetings between Arab Peninsula and Gulf delegations, which submitted to the conference a working paper comprising the following points:

1. To condemn the Iranian military invasion of Oman.
2. To condemn the so-called Gulf Security scheme.

To deplore the reactionary attacks on the national forces in the area, and regard them as a part of the reactionary imperialist plots against the Arab nation's wishes and aspirations.

The Front's delegate was led by comrade Khaled Amin, member of the P.F.L.O. Foreign Relations' Committee, and secretary of the Omani Peace Council.

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Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party,  
an Important Event of Struggle

The formation of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party in Democratic Republic of Somalia has been a most important positive phenomena in Somalia's modern history, and an important historical event in the course of the

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Somali October revolution. No doubt, this development will have its deep positive impact on the life of the Somali revolution and masses.

The P.F.L.O. Executive Committee has sent a cable of greetings on this occasion to brother Mohammed Siade Berre, the Secretary General of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Somalia. The cable emphasised that this event came in response to the Somali people's determination to crown their revolution.

#### News and Comments

The Shah expansionist strategy and the Return to Facts and Bases

Shah Ambitions are Unlimited and his Aggressive Policy is Vivid

The Arab people, along with peoples of Asia and Africa, have long been struggling to destroy the military pacts imposed by the colonial states, on the frontline of which is the U.S. and British imperialism, and to liquidate the military bases in our Arab homeland and the three continents.

We all remember well the heroic struggle to bring down Baghdad Pact, and the tens of persons who were killed while they were demonstrating in most Arab countries to show strong opposition to the pact, which was indeed defeated with the overthrow of the royalist regime in Baghdad and the downfall of Nooressa'id, the man behind the pact.

We all remember the brutal battle that our Arab people waged to bury Eizinhawer's scheme to establish a new military pact led by Americans to fill the so-called vacuum which resulted from the recession of British and French imperialism in the Arab homeland.

Who does not remember the glorious Suez fight to evacuate the British occupation, and the Libyan people's struggle to liquidate the U.S. and British bases (Wheelus and Al Adam). Who has forgotten the one million martyrs in Algeria. Peoples of the Indian Sub-Continent and those

of Africa have also struggled against colonialism in order to bury the military pacts: the CENTO and the CEATO, and liquidate the military bases which are scattered like small-pox around the globe. These struggles have virtually been crowned with success; the CENTO has been frozen, and British bases in Tanzania, Uganda and the Indian Sub-Continent have been liquidated. Today, however, our Arab people in the Arab Gulf and Arab Peninsula are facing a challenge not less serious than their previous struggle against the colonial states. They are facing a serious reactionary imperialist attack which is aimed at reviving the pacts and establishing further military bases, building of aggressive armies and fleets.

According to this plot, the Iranian expansionist regime is endeavouring to subject the countries on the Indian Ocean, particularly the Arab Gulf states. For this reason, U.S. imperialism has turned the Iranian regime into an arsenal of most modern arms and into a gendarmerie carrying out tasks assigned to it. Iran's occupation of the three Arab islands, invasion of Oman and slaughtering of the Omani people, and finally the subject of navigation in the Arab Gulf to Iranian control are links in a series of U.S. - Iranian plots.

During a joint military exercises with U.S. and Turkish forces in the CENTO, the Shah asserted that the role of the Iranian navy is not confined to defending Iran's territorial war, but it extends to the depths of the Indian Ocean. The Shah considers himself not only a gendarmerie of the Arab Peninsula, but of all countries on the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. Any observer will see that the Shah is feverishly stepping forward in constructing a striking sea force beyond Iran's real needs. While her income has enormously increased, having reached last year 25 billion dollars, yet she went through deficit of 4 billion dollars. This odd situation is the result of the huge military build-up policy. The Shah, unsatisfied with these arms sales, signed a deal to purchase four destroyers costing more than one billion dollars to barter for Iranian oil shipments. His ambitions were disclosed when he sent his personal envoy at the head of a fleet to Maldiv to negotiate obtaining a base to be used as a spring-board



for the Iranian fleet's aggressive activities.

Such a step threatens the peoples of the Arab Peninsula, the Indian Sub-Continent and East Africa, as this base will add to the dangerous role of the U.S. Diego Garcia base and will complete the network of the American bases in Masierah, Algufeir and Scychelles.

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Iraq and Democratic Yemen Condemn Colonial  
Reactionary "Security" Scheme

The Unified National Front political organisation and the Iraqi Communist Party affirmed their support to the struggle of the Omani people under the leadership of the P.F.L.O.

This was stated in the joint communique issued following the completion of a visit to Democratic Yemen by a delegation of the Iraqi Communist Party led by comrade Aziz Mohammed, in the period from June, 30, to July, 4, 1976.

The delegation had talks with a delegation of the Unified National Front led by comrade Salem Rubayi' Ali, Assistant Secretary General of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidential Council. The communique said that among the subjects dealt with was the situation in the Arab Gulf. Both sides stressed the necessity for vigilance and wariness of the imperialist reactionary plots to link countries in the area to the wheel of imperialist policy under the guise of "Gulf Security" project. Both sides affirmed their support for the Omani people's struggle led by P.F.L.O. They also discussed the situation in Lebanon.

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P.F.L.O. revolutionaries Continue Attacks on  
Enemy Positions

9th. June revolution fighters have recently carried out successful operations against enemy forces, inflicting

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heavy casualties on them.

On June, 8, the revolutionaries shelled the enemy position in Assan, east of the Red Line, for half an hour. The enemy admitted that a British officer was killed and three local agents were injured.

On June, 10, the engineering force of the People's Liberation Army planted an anti-tank mine on the road between Alma'urrah and Azrat near the enemy post in Azrat. The mine exploded under the military vehicle, killing the enemy soldiers.

On June, 16, another mine was planted on the road between Taqah town and the enemy post in the rural areas. The mine exploded under an enemy vehicle destroying it completely. Four British soldiers were killed and another three were injured.

#### SAUT AL - THAWRA PROGRAMMES - TRANSMISSION WAVELENGTHS.

Saut al - Thawra broadcasts daily in Arabic (for Arab World), Swahili (for East and central Africa) and in Farsi (for Iran and Irani forces in Oman). Farsi could be heard on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 16.45 (GMT) and Swahili on Fridays at 16.45 (GMT) or 7.45 to 8 p.m E.A.S.T.

#### Time (GMT).

#### Frequency.

16.15 - 17.00  
(Arabic, daily)

11770 Khz in S.Wave for Oman  
7190 Khz in S.Wave ,, A.Gulf.  
755 Khz in M.Wave ,, Yemen  
5060 Khz in S.Wave ,, Africa.

16.45 - 17.00  
(Farsi on Wednesdays, Thursdays  
and Saturdays)

11770 Khz in S.Wave.  
& 7190 Khz in S.Wave.

16.45 - 17.00 or  
7.45 - 8.00 p.m. E.A.S.T.  
(Swahili on Fridays)

5060 Khz in S.Wave.